

[From the News and Courier.]
The Hamburg Cases.

Another Side to the Story—The Accused Released on Bail.

AIKEN, August 10.—The application for bail in behalf of the parties accused of complicity in the Hamburg riot was heard by Judge Maher, to-day, at chambers. Early this morning, fifty-five of the sixty-two Carolinians charged as assembled at Graniteville and surrounded Sheriff Jordan, who awaited them, and the long cavalcade, all mounted, then marched into Aiken attended by a large number of their friends. Upon reaching the Lyceum, where the court was to sit, the roll was called, and the prisoners assembled in the hall. The counsel for the accused, when the court had convened, submitted over one hundred and thirty affidavits of prominent and substantial gentlemen, showing that the shooting was commenced by the negroes from the building where they were barricaded, and that young Meriwether was killed before a single shot was fired by the whites; that the negroes, for days previous, had thrown out threats of a determination to force a fight upon the whites; that ammunition and a cannon had been ordered by the negroes and stored in their armory several days before the collision. That Attaway, Adams and others had freely and publicly declared their intention of killing out the whites in their section before the election; that on the day that Messrs. Getsen and Butler were stopped by the militia company the negroes marched up to the horse's head, at the place where only half of the road was available, spread themselves out ten feet apart, and beat their drums beneath the horse's head, cursing and defying these gentlemen all the while. When an attempt was made to get through the ranks the negroes filled up the gap with their bayonets and refused a passage, keeping the buggy standing fifteen minutes, until a rain came, and then let them pass. On the day of the riot the negroes said they would die before they would give up their arms, and dared the whites to attack them, saying that they were prepared and ready to meet them. A large number of affidavits show that a single man charged with murder was present at the time of the alleged killing, especially proving alibis in cases of General Butler, W. J. Butler, Harrison Butler, Thomas Butler, Henry Getsen, Thomas Oliver, John Oliver and John Lapan. The affidavits cover many thousands of words, and are properly sworn to. Their reading occupied the court until half-past 4 P. M., when the counsel for applicants closed the evidence, reserving the right to submit general affidavits denying in toto any complicity in the murder of any of the men charged. Attorney General Stone, who represented the State, then submitted testimony taken at the coroner's inquest, occupying the court until nearly dark. General Butler then made a statement, pronouncing the affidavits read by the attorney-general respecting himself and those intimately connected with him as utterly, unequivocally and unqualifiedly false, pronouncing the statements of Gardner, Robinson, Spencer and Frier as malicious perjuries, secured only for political documents. Judge Maher then stated that unless counsel were particularly desirous of entering into argument, his judgment was virtually made up. The counsel waived argument, and the judge decided that the prisoners were entitled to bail, and the matter of amount of bail was submitted to counsel for discussion. The attorney-general wanted from five to ten thousand dollars apiece; but after argument by Governor Bonham, Gen. Gary and Major Gary, the judge decided upon one thousand dollars each, and the prisoners were called up, one by one, gave their security for appearance at court to answer such charges as might be preferred against them by the grand jury, and were discharged. The judge requested that the prisoners should give bond and quietly go to their homes without any demonstration of triumph, which request was met by a prompt assurance from Gen. Butler that the men would readily and strictly comply with his wishes. The judge leaves for Barnwell to-morrow, and will allow bail to the remainder of the accused who were not present on account of sickness, upon application and proof of surrender. Although an immense crowd was in town all day, no disturbance of any kind occurred.

REMAINS OF MRS. TOLAND.—On the 27th ultimo, the remains of Mrs. Mary A. Toland were received at Yorkville, having been sent from San Francisco, California. Mrs. Toland was the daughter of Capt. Edward Avery, of Ebernez, in York County, and the wife of Dr. H. H. Toland, of Columbia, who for several years past has resided in California. When Dr. Toland removed to California, Mrs. Avery enquired upon him that in the event of her daughter's demise, he must send her remains for interment in the family burial ground at Ebernez, in that county. Twenty-five years ago Mrs. Toland died. Her body was embalmed and kept for some time in a fire-proof building, though for most of the time it remained in Dr. Toland's Columbia chamber.

[From the Columbia Register.]
Letter from General Wade Hampton.

CASHIER'S VALLEY, N. C., Aug. 7, 1876.

It was only a few days ago that I saw in your paper the letter of General Butler suggesting my name as that of a proper candidate for the position of Governor of the State; and though fully appreciating the import and manner of the honor done me, my first impulse was to decline the nomination at once and unconditionally. But by the advice of friends, in whose judgment I place great confidence, I deferred responding publicly to the communication of General Butler until some indications should be given as to the policy the State would pursue in the approaching election. The recent call by the Executive Committee of a convention, and the tone of the press in commenting on this action of the committee, seem now to point unmistakably to the nomination of a full State ticket by the convention, and it is due to my friends, as well as to myself, that my position should be fully understood. As to the policy the State should adopt, my judgment is clear that the convention should enter into no compromise or form no fusion with the Radical party, but that it should present to the State a full ticket, made up of her own true, tried and trusted sons—men whose characters give the best assurance that their election would bring peace, prosperity and honor to the State, and for whom our people can vote without the sacrifice of feeling or principle. But while this is my settled conviction, my faith in the patriotism of my fellow-citizens who hold opposite views is so strong that I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the policy adopted by the convention whatever it may be. I trust that this spirit will animate all the delegates to the convention, and that when that body has spoken authoritatively, all who honestly seek reform will be found working zealously and earnestly for the best interests of our State. There is no hope for us but in harmonious counsels and united action; it is the clear duty of all to sustain that adopted by the convention. Should this body determine to adopt what is known as the "straight-out" policy, it will then be called on to select our standard bearers, and in the choice of these it should be perfectly untrammelled, looking solely to the availability of those chosen. As for myself, so far from desiring the nomination, I deplore it greatly, for to become a candidate at this time would involve the highest sacrifice I could make for the State; and I therefore hope that my friends who have been kind enough to present my name will add to the obligation they have conferred by supporting some one of the many able and distinguished gentlemen who have been nominated, and who will unite the whole State. To such a one, I pledge my own cordial and hearty support. I recognize, however, the paramount claim which the State has, in this supreme hour of her moral suffering, when she is struggling not only for existence, but for all that makes life worth possessing, upon every son who loves her; and if, after a full and mature deliberation, the true representatives of her honor, her virtue, her intelligence and her patriotism, think that I can best consolidate and harmonize all the parties who seek reform in our State affairs, I shall cheerfully obey her call made upon me, at whatever personal sacrifice. While I have neither sought nor desired official station, I am now, as I have ever been, ready to serve the State in any position to which she might call me. I only ask that that call shall be made with unanimity, and that those making it will be fully prepared, like myself, to make any sacrifice and to devote every energy and every effort to the redemption of the "Prostrate State."

WADE HAMPTON.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE GEN. BUTLER.—On Thursday night last, our community was thrown into considerable excitement by the discovery of a plot among certain prominent negroes, to assassinate Gen. M. C. Butler. One Dick Landy, however, a well-known negro fellow and an understrapper in the plot, proved too glib and made disclosures that clearly betrayed the belated design. By Friday morning this Landy had fled, since which time our white citizens have been perfectly quiet but vigilantly watchful. It having become almost certain, within the last two days, that Landy was secreted in his mother's house, on the plantation of Mr. Jesse Cogburn, in the Mt. Labor neighborhood, six or seven miles to the East of us, a Sheriff's deputy, Mr. Charlie Harrison, accompanied by three or four prudent and sagacious citizens went out last night, to arrest him. They found him in his mother's house and he is now in our jail. He has made a full confession or statement, which statement, for prudential reasons, we withhold from the public print in this issue. Suffice it to say that, this statement will probably lead to very important results.

[Edgefield Advertiser 25th.]

The September number of "Peterson's Magazine" is already on our table, greeting us, as we open it, with "Jack in the Box," a steel engraving that makes us cry out involuntarily, "how cunning!" The fashion-plates, for the month, are unusually numerous, and the colored steel-plate is especially beautiful. Good as the stories have always been in "Peterson," they seem to us, this year, to be better than ever. We notice, particularly in this number, a charming one, "The Golden Pumpkin Seed," and the first chapters of a new novel by Mrs. F. Hodgson Burnett, one of the most powerful of American writers. We do not see how any lady can be without this magazine. Its price is but two dollars a year, and it combines more, and for a less price, than any other; and, therefore, for the magazine of the times. The premiums given for clubs are valuable and numerous. Send for a specimen. Address: Charles J. Peterson, 395 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Herald.

THOS. F. GRENEKER, EDITOR.

NEWBERRY, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1876.A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
The Herald is the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

The Convention meets to-day, Tuesday, we shall abide its action.

Our Ministers to England and Germany.

We have had of late rather bad luck with our representatives to the Court of St. James. Schenck disgraced us by accepting a large number of Emma mine shares, so that his name appearing as one of the stockholders might give confidence to English capitalists to invest in that bankrupt concern; he sold the shares and the company exploded. This swindle would, however, been easily forgiven; it was only a somewhat awkward application of that great moral precept of driving a sharp bargain bequeathed to this Yankee nation by Franklin and his son, poor Richard. But the head and front of his offending was that he revealed to the English the great American state secret, one which had been kept inviolate in the office of the Interior ever since the days of Washington, which was as jealously guarded as the Veduten did the art of making mirrors, the builders of the Middle Ages the science of the pointed arch and the Egyptians the mystery of making mummies, a secret which could only legally be communicated to a true native American by a United States Marshal in the recesses of a tiled lodge—the art of playing draw poker. We have invented the steamboat, the telegraph, the cotton gin, the self-acting spinning top, the universal thrasher, electricity, the sewing machine and the India rubber-ling-shot, but the crystallization of American inventive genius is four kings and an ace; nothing in the world that has gone before or may come hereafter can beat it except two decks or a straight flush. We have given the benefit of our brains to the world, this alone we desired to keep for ourselves; still we may forgive our former Minister even for that; but there is one crime of which Schenck is free but of which our present representative is guilty, a crime worse than murder and robbery, a crime for which no American can forgive his representative, and that is to—make himself ridiculous. Edwards Pierpont was anxious to trace his origin to the Pierpont (Stonebridge) who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, a good old stonemason, perhaps a Commissioner of Roads under King Rufus. The trace became inextricably lost, neither Chronicle nor Book of Heraldry could lead him further. What more appropriate than to send one of these old Stonebridges to England to finally bridge over that old bloody chasm of 1776; as Mr. Pierpont could not find the necessary connexion in this world he applied to the other. He went to the tea-kettle medium Filist, and through him sent a message to the spirit of "dear Lady Mary" to find out whether the brother of John Pierpont, of London, went to Roxbury, and how he was connected with the Pierpont family of Helen Pierpont, and whether he was connected with the Howard's and Montmorencies and other great noble families of the Pierponts. Whether the responses were given by the humming of the kettle, or whether the medium spoke under the influence of the fumes seated as Pythia of Delphi, we do not know. Suffice it to say that thanks to a suit of divorce, the letter was published and our Minister made himself supremely ridiculous. We wish we could stop here; a snob who makes himself ridiculous is had enough, we are ashamed of him. But at one who proves himself a coward at the same time we are indignant besides. Our Minister to Berlin, Bancroft Davis, refused on the fourth of July last to receive a congratulatory address from a large number of Germans on the occasion of our Centennial, because—further—he thought that the Emperor of Germany might be displeased that the American Minister being ac-

credited to a monarchical Government should receive an address congratulating him upon the establishment of a Republic. We are satisfied that old William despises him as heartily as we do. Let us elect Tilden; we know he won't send such men.

To our Correspondent Near Town.

We are sorry that the communication from our correspondent near town on the political situation has come in too late for this week's issue. We must again admonish our correspondents to send any extended communications before Monday. The writer says that the paramount consideration of the State Convention is to adopt such measures as will secure unanimity. He is opposed to postponement of action, and he considers that the amalgamation policy is injurious to the best interests of the people; he asserts that Gov. Chamberlain has not a single feeling of sympathy with us, and that a straight-out ticket stands the only chance of success. He thinks co-operation has been tried sufficiently to convince us that it will fail as it has failed before. He thinks that with such men as Gen. Hampton for Governor, and Kershaw, McGowan or Simpson as Lieutenant-Governor, success would be sure.

As the Convention will meet before this paper is issued there is no necessity of any further remarks; we are awaiting with bated breath their action.

Send us your communications in time and be concise and we will cheerfully publish them in full without opinions they may advocate.

The following is an extract of a speech made by Judge Mackey, at Chester, on Wednesday, Aug. 2d, and published by the Chester Reporter.

"In view of General Butler's past record, I will not believe, until the charge is established by the verdict of an impartial jury, justified at the bar of a court of justice, that he has stooped his lofty crest to draggle his hitherto stainless plume in the blood of unarmed and unresisting prisoners. 'Strike but hear me' is a demand as just to-day as when first uttered by a noble Greek more than two thousand years ago, and I but ask that General Butler shall not be condemned before he is heard."

"General Butler as you all well know, upholds no political standard that I follow. To his mind my loyalty to the Republican party, whose chosen candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States I am here most earnestly advocating, means treason to South Carolina; the State for whose honor's sake, as we then sincerely thought, we both resisted with our drawn swords through four years of interregnum, war, yonder flag of the great and beneficent Republic, by whose magnanimity both he and I enjoy to-day all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. May justice soon overtake, through the judgments of her courts, all the actors in that stupendous crime at Hamburg, and may the gallows speedily fulfill upon the guilty its awful mission in vindication of the majesty of violated law."

The American Exchange and Review.

We have received the August number of the above monthly. It is especially devoted to finance, mining and metallurgy, insurance, railways and transportation, manufactures, patents, trade, commerce, art, Physics, social and economic science. All those who desire to prepare themselves to form an opinion on the great financial questions of the day should take it. The present number contains an instructive article on the double standard of Gold and Silver, and shows the folly for America to make gold the sole standard and of demonetizing silver. "Insurance" is likewise an article which commends itself to the attention of all those who are interested in life or fire insurance. Published in Philadelphia. Review Publishing and Printing Co., N. W. Cor. Walnut and 4th streets. \$3.00 a year.

Our neighbors of Laurens had their quiet little excitement. McGann, accused of the murder of Joe Crews, and Cullen Lark and John Hamilton of complicity in the deed, had an examination before Trial Justice Anisael. The two latter accused were promptly discharged, there being no proof against them; McGann was re-committed. There is a mystery connected with the affair and our neighbors themselves do not seem to understand it; whenever they solve the riddle we hope they may let us know.

Our readers will be interested in the account we publish to-day, of the proceedings before Judge Maher, on application for bail in behalf of the parties accused of complicity in the Hamburg riot. Numberless affidavits show quite a different state of affairs from that formerly reported; that Judge Maher did not require a bond of more than a thousand dollars for any one goes to show that the evidence against the prisoners must have been of little weight.

Melange.

Queen Victoria reigns over ten millions more of Mahomedans than the Sultan. As Queen of England, her heart bleeds for the poor innocent Bulgarian Christians, but as Empress of India, she ought to sympathize with the Turk. We don't know how she manages. But that is certainly our complication Disraeli did not foresee.

Thomas B. Keogh is a member of the Republican National Committee from North Carolina. We are sincerely grateful that we are not compelled to call that gentleman by name. We could not make a lick at it. According to the analogy of McLeod it might be pronounced 'Cow,' with a grunt to it. Brechtstainer and Knorpel-schwanzler are bad enough, but Keogh! Whew!

There is a new step out among the young ladies at Saratoga; it is called the "chicken" step. It threatens greater popularity than the Grecian bend. The movement that produces this extraordinary step is only known to the initiated, but the effect is that of the body being inclined forward to an angle of forty-five degrees, and all the weight being thrown on the toes.

How much better the step would show if these ladies had foot-gloves with toes to them. If we were in the patent life 'couldn't we make money! A correspondent of a contemporary speaks of the fine trip he had up the Chesapeake on board an elegant steamer, where he had a sumptuous dinner capably served, a good clean birth which insures a sound sleep, &c. Now a second birth is good orthodox doctrine, and if the correspondence had come from a camp meeting and not from a steamboat, we would have taken the word theologically. The types are provoking imps—they play many a prank on innocent travellers.

Editorial Review.

Carl Schurz is still catching it from the Germans.

"Accounts state that Texas will go overwhelmingly Democratic."

Congress is still in session, with no prospect of an adjournment.

Philadelphia is sending saws to Sheffield and plane-bits to Liverpool.

A new territory has been sliced off from Dakota; and how Western Texas wants to be an independent State.

Alabama has gone Democratic by nearly forty thousand majority. It is hoped that South Carolina will follow the precedent.

Mr. Manton Marble, the former Editor of the New York World, is spoken of as the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York.

Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has been elected to Congress in the place of Mr. Parsons, lately deceased.

Mr. John C. Bailey, of Greenville, has begun the publication of the Daily Enterprise. Success to the enterprise.

The Mountain City is a city indeed.

It is proposed to form a navigable water communication through France between the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, shortening the voyage to India from England some 900 miles.

The Servians have been overpowered by the Turks, who are on their road to Belgrade. Foreign interference is now looked for. The Turks will not be allowed to repeat the atrocities they have committed in Bulgaria.

The war still continues in Turkey. We are exhilarated when we hear that the capture of Gurguzavata and defeat of Horvotovich was a splendid victory, and correspondingly depressed when we hear that Gen. Paulovics has gained a victory.

Godlove Orin, who was the Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, has declined the nomination. He only did it, however, after he saw the howl that had been raised against him on all sides on account of his irreproachable conduct when he was in office before.

The ancients had a means of wearing asbestos, and with it made napkins for meals, wicks for lamps and wind-up sheets for purposes of cremation, so that the ashes of the deceased could be collected unmixed with those of the wood which had formed the funeral pyre. The process of working this material has been rediscovered by the Marquis de Baterra.

The furor against the Chinese immigration still continues in California. The Legislature of that State appointed a committee to take evidence on the subject; they have sent a copy of the evidence taken before them to all the papers of the United States. Parties have been examined on both sides of the question; the majority who have testified say that the Chinese are without any moral force, that their oaths are worthless, that immorality and every species of crime is encouraged by them, that they can live on less, steal more and demoralize a country quicker than any other people on the face of the globe. The committee seem to be unanimous in their report, that if we allow them the privileges of American citizenship, we will be ruined by Chinese cheap labor.

REMO'S RECORD.

The report of Major Remo, second in command to the Gallant Second, has been published, and establishes for its author a position as a vivid, graphic and picturesque writer.

His concluding paragraph, in which in a few terse words he arraigns the policy of a Government which arms its savage foes, is a model of concise argument.

FOR THE HERALD.
Our New York Letter.

PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK.

In this city, and indeed throughout the State, there is such a uniformity in the continued excellence of the Democratic prospects, and such a sameness in the nature of the preliminary work that is now being done, that it is difficult to find much to say. The tale that has been told, of how the people are flocking to the standard of Reform, and are determined by virtue of their own sovereign prerogative, to pronounce in November the doom of corruption, is however so good and so encouraging to those endeavoring to give full effect to the *vox populi*, that there is not much danger of tiring at its repetition.

The Republicans still maintain their air of dejection, seeing the daily desertions from their ranks, and the uncertainty whether there can, by any possibility, be a healing of the dissensions which exist among those who remain. As the action of the State Convention will provide an answer to the second questions, the anxiety of the party increases as the time for the assembling of the Convention draws near. The position with respect to the Governorship remains the same as it was. Conkling is still pushing forward his friend A. B. Cornell. Some people, however, think that Mr. Cornell would do better to pay proper attention to the condition of his telegraph company, than to be devoting so much of his time to politics. Members of his own party, even, are "impudent" enough to think that Republican interests would not be injured, and that the lives of the people in the city would have much better guarantees of protection, if he would devote somewhat his ambition for the Governorship, and look more after the preservation of the elegant poles with which his company ornaments our streets. Notwithstanding the powerful backing which he has, his chances are not so good as they were a week ago, and there are pretty strong indications of his failing to obtain the nomination, although it is scarcely probable that it will fall to the opposition or Fifth avenue wing of the party. The prospects of a reunification of the party are very slight.

Since the publication of Seymour's letter stating that he would not accept the Democratic nomination, even if tendered him, the matter has troubled the minds of our leading men but little. Many names are spoken of by individuals, as their favorites for office, but as a party very little has been done, except to determine that the man who receives the nomination shall be a worthy successor of the present incumbent, and that the whole strength of the party shall be put forward to elect him.

As I said just now, the condition of parties, so far as the national contest is concerned, is not very different from what it was when I wrote last. The painters and banner makers of this city are reaping a harvest; such as was gathered in by the dealers in flags and fireworks prior to the fourth of July. New York is, *par excellence*, the city of banners at election time; no other town that I have ever visited displays so great a liking for this particular form of displaying its interests in the work that is going on. The faces of Tilden and Hendricks meet one on all sides, and in a few places those of Hayes and Wheeler claim a share of the passers' attention. It is somewhat surprising that our Republican friends do no more in this way. They must necessarily resort every art to conceal their dependency, and rouse the fervor of their followers, and it is a wonder that they will allow their opponents' symbols to remain alone in their glory on any thoroughfare. However, it is early yet, and it may be presumed that they will not be behind us in this respect, or indeed in any way by which they can cause any to imagine that there is a chance of their success.

The National Executive Committees of both parties are now holding daily sessions; the Democratic at the Everett House, and the Republican at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The real work of the Democrats is, however, being vigorously pushed forward at No. 59 Liberty street, where everything is assuming such shape that when the real work of the campaign commences it can be thoroughly and effectively carried on with perfect order and regularity. In a short time we shall be able to state exactly what majority we may expect in every State of the Union. At present, speaking for New York only, I can merely repeat what I have before said, that the majority for Tilden and Hendricks bids fair to be double that which carried the former into the executive chair two years ago. This probability has been rendered an almost absolute certainty since the appearance of the Letters of Acceptance, which, by their manliness, straightforwardness, and the unmistakable evidence which they bear of the statesmanlike qualities of the writers, are far above and beyond those of their rivals, that comparison becomes especially odious. The Republicans who have been clamoring for these letters now wish they had never appeared. The evidences of damage to their own party, which the epistles are working, are even thus early so plain that the managers are filled with alarm.

FOR THE HERALD.

HELENA, S. C., Aug. 11th, 1876.

The Democratic Club at this place held a meeting, and completed its organization by adopting the constitution recommended by the State Executive Committee.

After the meeting of the club there was an enthusiastic public meeting, addressed by J. P. J. Caldwell, Esq., in his usual calm but impressive manner. His remarks were particularly directed to the colored citizens, of whom a great many were present. They paid him great attention.

He was followed by Y. J. Pope, Esq., who also directed his discourse to the colored citizens. The sledge-hammer blows inflicted on the carpet-baggers by this vigorous defender of old South Carolina, made the colored men open their eyes, and his appeals to them to help in redeeming the State no doubt awoke responsive echoes in many present.

After a few remarks from George Johnston, Esq., and Dr. Sampson Pope, the meeting broke up, but continued to work.

FOR THE HERALD.

A Tilden and Hendricks Club was formed on Saturday, the 12th inst., in Township No. 4.

It adopted a Constitution, enrolled thirty members and elected the following officers:

Jesse Dickert, President.
A. C. Sligh, 1st Vice-President.
John D. Glenn, 2d Vice-President.
Butler Sligh, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following named delegates were elected to attend the County Convention on the 22d inst.: S. B. Glenn, Scott McKee, Posey G. Glenn, Jr., M. A. Carlisle and James D. Glenn.

On motion, the Newberry Herald was requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

JESSE DICKERT, President.
BUTLER SLIGH, Secretary.

FOR THE HERALD.

ENOREE PLANTATION, S. C., August 9th, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—Yesterday I was shown for the first time a full ticket for the various offices upon which the voters of the County will pass at the November election. This ticket has been quietly sent, it seems, to all the clubs, with the request that they consider and act upon it preparatory to the meeting of the County Convention. My name is upon it, and as I have been asked if it was with my approbation, I take the first opportunity to say to the people of the County, that it was without my knowledge or consent, and under no circumstances will I permit my name to be used in any such way or connection.

Very respectfully,
ELLISON S. KEITT.

W. J. Duffie, Bookseller, Columbia, has a few Pianos and Organs of celebrated makers to sell on the \$10 per month installment plan. This is a first rate chance to procure a good instrument.

10-4f

In Memoriam.

"Death's shafts fly thick and none so strong to put them by."

Departed this life on the morning of August 10th, 1876, Miss NANNIE G. MOORMAN, daughter of the late Robt. Moorman, aged 17 years.

But yesterday her barque had spread its canvass to the gale and all presented a prosperous voyage; to-day sealed its doom. But yesterday arrived the opening sweetness and fullness of her early womanhood, she moved among us loving and beloved, with tender, winning impulses and sunny smiles; to-day white-robed and still she stepped into the rest her party has won. Thank God our loss is to the main current of life.

"God spake! bring home the beautiful of earth."

"Go forth, thou Reaper, with thy scythe. Regard not 'placid nor tears—'—
Go! bring me flowers, fresh and lythe,
I want no ripened ears."

Obediently the Reaper sped
Upon his mission driven;
He paused beside a young girl's bed
Sweet flower—this—for heaven—
An out-drawn life had e'en
On that day—

He raised upon her placid face
As trustfully she slept—
He marked her attitude of grace,
The stern old Reaper wept.

Must I this tender bosom break
From off its kindred stem?
From loving hearts this treasure take,
And rob them of their gem?

Again he passed—and gazed the while,
Still unprepared to sever;
He breathed a sigh, then with a smile
The Reaper faltered—never.

He grasped his scythe, and struck the flower,
Snapped from its stem it fell;
But Reaper, here doth end thy power,
Here broken's thy spell.

At early morn Hosanna rose,
Sweet spirit hasten to the skies!
Your mother longs her child to meet,
Your Savior waits with smiles to greet—
And when the risen sun
Had folded the bright morning star
Within his beams of radiant light,
Her endless glory had begun.

"Twas thus; Oh! Son of Righteousness,
Thou dost vouch tell her from our sight."

Newberry, Aug. 12th, 1876.

FOR THE HERALD.

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FOR THE HERALD.

ENOREE PLANTATION, S. C., August 9th, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—Yesterday I was shown for the first time a full ticket for the various offices upon which the voters of the County will pass at the November election. This ticket has been quietly sent, it seems, to all the clubs, with the request that they consider and act upon it preparatory to the meeting of the County Convention. My name is upon it, and as I have been asked if it was with my approbation, I take the first opportunity to say to the people of the County, that it was without my knowledge or consent, and under no circumstances will I permit my name to be used in any such way or connection.

Very respectfully,
ELLISON S. KEITT.

W. J. Duffie, Bookseller, Columbia, has a few Pianos and Organs of celebrated makers to sell on the \$10 per month installment plan. This is a first rate chance to procure a good instrument.

10-4f

New & Miscellaneous.

OFFICE CLERK OF COURT,
NEWBERRY, S. C., Aug. 14, 1876.

By virtue of an order passed at the May Term of the Court of Common Pleas for Newberry County, notice is hereby given that an Extra Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to continue for two weeks, will be held, beginning on the 3rd MONDAY in SEPTEMBER NEXT, being the 18th day of the month. At said Extra Term of Court only Calendars Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 will be taken up and considered.